Amurements To-Day. Abbey's Park 'bestre-Olivette. Academy of Besign Tro Exhibitions.
Aquaring Circus. Matter.
Booth's Chroser. Frank Arths.
Bigos Opers. House. Our Boxeding House.
Buttonell's Turseum - Housey and six 6t.
Chickering Hall. Lecture.

Grand Opera House-Ours. Mayor y's fath St. Chentre-The Galley Slave. Mayerly's Sto Av. Theater-Ollests Haved's Albia's Garden-Black Vents.

Ranter & Sint's Concert Hatt-Concert.

Haddison Square Treater-Hatt Erks.

Machine Framels Blancian.

San Francisco Ministets-Similary and 20th 65 Standard Theater Print Thatia Thrates-Bucheard Theatre Countyme-Halligan Gnards Nomines. Teny Partor's Theatre-Verley, Ratines, I nion Nguare Theatre-Une Credes. Wattackis Theatre-Chord for Scandal. Wattackis Theatre-The School.

Not a School of Fiction.

Here is a document of interest to all concerned, among whom are the makers and buyers of THE SUN, as well as all other men and women desirous of literary progress:

REPORT UPON THE SUN PRIZE. An advertisement was published by Tax Sus of the 1st of January last in these words:

of January last in these words:

"A PRIZE OF SCIN.—For the best story of fiction, not over three columns in length, to be sent in by the With of January. The Scis offers a prize of \$200. Competition to be confined to send and women employed in the Sustement of the confined to spiritude and printers, proofersaders, certely, reporters, correspondents, critics, condensers, interviewers, writers, and assistants of every kind attached to this loarnal. The prize author's mane will be published with the story in the Sanday SES.

No consception work will pres matter.
"Stories to be sent anony mously to Mr. C. S. Weyman."

The editor of The Sun appointed a triumvirate of his editorial assistants to puruse the manuscript stories that might be sent here in accordance with the above advertisement, and to adjudge the prize to the one of them which appeared to deserve it.

A large number of stories have been sent in, and all of

them have been fairly considered. Many or them have merit or many merits; but yet, we are forced to add, not one of them all possesses that excellence in every respect which would impel us to award its author the distinc tion and the honor, besides the pecuniary prize, proposed by Tun Sen. John Swifton.

Tue Sew Opence, Fab. 1.

It seems that our invitation has brought in some fifty stories, and, as now appears from the above report, while the average of ability displayed in these narrations is much higher than could have been expected, there is no one of quality extraordinary enough to be judged by the triumvirate worthy of so glorious a reward.

Well, we are rather sorry. There is nothing that can stimulate the mind of a young fellow or a young woman whose thoughts are devoted to literature in connection with journalism, the noblest of all intellectual professions, so peculiarly as a big pecuniary return for an unusual mental effort. Nevertheless, we are not disappointed to find that this prize has not been won. In deed, we rather congratulate our young friends and contributors upon the fact.

The truth is, THE SUN is not a school of fiction. The laborers who continually fill its columns are not occupied with matters of the imagination, but with matters of reality and of fact. The one rule in this office is that every statement, every figure, every report, every innuendo, shall contain nothing but the exact, impartial, and genuine verity. This is the rigorous standard by which, first of all, each manuscript that comes before our editorial assistants, is carefully measured. This requisite we place even higher than the other indispensable qualities of elegant, agreeable, witty, and correct English, replete with a jolly temper, and good, healthy spirits; and it is no wonder, considering how these points are constantly insisted upon, that our young friends should lose somewhat of that loose fluency of fancy and that poetical extravagance of feeling which play so large a part in the current fletion of the times.

No. THE SUN is not a school of romancers; is the welfare, the elevation, of humanity. It endeavors to put down wrong and to put up right. And yet some of these stories are very good. They are not equal to such a prize as we offered, but several of them would figure creditably in a compendium of imaginative literature. The best, by far the best, of them all is by our brilliant contributor, Frank Wilkeson of Kansas. It does not get the golden wreath, it is true; but it is a solid piece of work; and next Sunday our readers will be able to judge with what warm interest the writer has invested his tale of love and adventure. Perhaps we may hereafter determine to publish some others of them. Who knows? And perhaps next year, or the year after, we may offer the prize again. Who knows?

The Matthews and Anderson Letters.

One of the most disgraceful chapters in the history of the Great Fraud is that containing the correspondence between STAN-LEY MATTHEWS and JAMES E. ANDERSON, and showing how their intimacy came about. To understand the matter properly, it is necessary to recall facts of importance. JAMES E. ANDERSON WAS KELLOGG'S Supervisor of Registration for East Feliciana Parish in 1876, and Don A. Weber filled the same office in West Feliciana. The Democrats carried both parishes fairly. After the election, and long after the limit fixed by law for any protest, a forged protest in the name of Anderson was made at the Custom House in New Orleans. An exaggerated protest from WEBER was also prepared at

that manufactory of false papers. ANDERSON and WEDER discovered that they were used for the profit of others, and patriotically resolved to have a share in the spells. They therefore drew up the follow- mendation to Mr. EVARTS: ing joint statement, regularly attested be-

fore a notary; "New Oserass, New, 14, 1876. "The undersigned, James E. Arnerson, Supervisor of istration for the parish of East Fenciana, Louisiana, and D. A. Wessen, Supervisor for the parish of West Feri-ciana, have respectively refused to sign any protest against the counting of the votes of our parishes, cast at the election held on the 7th of November, 1876, for the reason that the election held on that day was the most peaceable and unlerly one lever withoused by either, and the large gain missle by the Democrats being secured by minte means, and was switch in a great measure, to the dispost and harron with which a large proportion of the colored people regard the present State dovernment, but the electors were of Lumin in helps processary to secure the election of Harman and Whiterian, and, in order Limital the being processary to to secure such votes, it being microsary to throw out the parties of East Fellerans and elemen Democratic votes in West Fellerans to make the votest deputings, on remined the counting of the vote as cast, and we have done this at the instigntion and request of S. B. Packano, candidate on the Republican ticket for Governor, J. R. G. Pitrix, United States. Morshal, W. P. Kullfold, how time. ernor of the State, and Channes E. Nasn, member of Congrees from the worth Descript, and others

TANKS IL ASSESSED.

arrival of the visiting statesmen. ANDER-SON notified Perkin, the United States Marshal, that he would not submit to the use of the protest forged in his name. John SHERMAN was informed of this threatened trouble, and requested to see these supermeeting between them, and to the letter

which he subsequently tried to dispute by the purchased testimony of rascals now holding office under him;

" New ORLEANS, Nov. 20, 1876. "GENTLEMEN: Your note of even date has just been re-ceived. Neither Mr. Haves, myself, the gentlemen who accompany me, or the country at large can ever forest the attigation under which you will have placed us should you stand firm in the position you have taken. From a long and intimate acquaintance with Gov. Haves, I am justified in assuming responsibility for promises made, and will guarantee that you shall be provided for as soon after the 4th of March as may be practicable, and in such manner as will enable you both to leave Louisiana, should you deem it necessary. Very JOHN SHERMAN.

Mesers. D. A. WESSER and JAMES E. ANDERSO Even with this document in their hands, WEBER was not quite satisfied with the promised bribe. Anderson went to the Custom House and there met C. E. NASH, a niember of Congress from the district of which East Feliciana is a part. Nash told him that the Returning Board was about to throw him out, although a Republican, because Kellogo was his personal enemy. ANDERSON saw KELLOGG and threatened him with exposure of the forgery. At this KELLOGO surrendered, and then Anderson and Nash entered into an agreement of their own, as follows:

"By an arrangement entered into this day between James E. Anneuson, Supervisor of Begistration for the parish of East Feliciana, Louistana, and Countrie R. Nasu, member of Congress from the Sixth District of Louisiana, it is agreed that the said American shall sup press evidence showing that the said parish of East Fe licians was fairly carried by the Democratic party at the ion held Nov. 7. 1876 thereby electing the entire tion of which the said Nasa agrees to secure for said ANDERSON the position of Naval Officer at the port of New

HAYES was counted in by means of iniquitous bargains like this, and ANDERSON went to the inauguration to get his reward. He wanted an important Consulate. SHER-MAN, to whom he applied for aid, attempted to put him off. Then he tried HAYES, upon the strength of a private letter from an Ohio editor, who intimated that ANDERSON was dangerous. HAYES wrote:

"Please appoint this gentleman to a consulship in a warm climate; this is a special case.

There was delay, and Anderson started for New Orleans to get the original of the SHERMAN letter as a lever to raise himself

into the office he wanted. On his way south, Anderson stopped to see STANLEY MATTHEWS at Cincinnati, told him the whole story of the frauds in Louisiana and of his own relation to them, and subsequently gave him copies or originals of all the foregoing papers. Soon afterwards, the HABLAN-MACVEAGH Commission was sent to Louisiana by HAYES to unseat PACKARD, who had received nearly a thousand votes more than himself, and to whom the vote of Louislana had been fraudulently accorded.

MATTHEWS then enclosed the following letter to ANDERSON:

"CINCINNATI, March 29, 1877. "My Dain Sin: This will be presented to you by Mr. J. E. Andrenson, who may desire to communicate with you confidentially. Yours truly, "STANLEY MATTHEWS. "Gen. J. A. HARLAN."

Then Anderson went over the whole ground with HARLAN and gave him copies of the papers. When the Commission closed its work, HARLAN said to him: "Mr. ANDERson, you have been rather badly treated in this matter. And when I get to Washington I will see that you are provided for." But all the efforts of Mr. HARLAN were directed in his own behalf. Though pledged to his friend and former partner, Mr. Buisrow, for the expected vacancy on the Supreme bench, he contrived to get the silk gown for himself. He now wears it complacently, as a reward for his aid in the deposition of PACKARD.

ANDERSON heard nothing from HARLAN after his return to Washington, and he turned again for assistance to MATTHEWS. who sent him this consolatory epistle:

"WASHINGTON, April 17, 1877. "Dean See I had an interview to-day with tary of State in reference to your appointment as Consu of philanthropists, of theologians. Its aim at Callao, the place you desired. Unfortunately, the Sec retary is aiready under such commitments in reference to that appointment as to make it impracticable tegratify your present - takes. I have, however, the heat reasons for saving that sooner or later, and as soon appracticable I shall be able to obtain for you a satisfactory appointment, either at home or abroad. Yours truly,

STANLEY MATTHEWS. "Mr. James E. ANDERSON, New Orleans."

Disappointed, Anderson then asked Mar-THEWS to see HARLAN and to learn what he had done to keep his promise. STANLEY MATTHEWS replied:

"CINCINNATI, April 27, 1877. "My DEAR Sin I have your favor of the 224 inst., and

have also conferred with Gen. Hantan having travelled with him from Philadelphia here, arriving last night.

"The General told me he had ascertained at the State
Department that the consulate at Tien Tsin had already. some time since, been disposed of. We both concluded it would be better to wait now until the extra session of Congress, which will be called to meet June 4, when I will be in Washington regularly, and situated so that I an give the atlention to your application which I have mised; and when I do, no doubt I will be able to secure your appointment to some foreign position which will be agreeable to you. Yours truly,

"STANLEY MATTHEWS. "JAMES E. ANDERSON, Esq., New Origans." Next, Anderson sought a local appoint-

ment, and MATTHEWS wrote a civil service reform letter to Gen. ANDERSON of the Returning Board:

"My Dran Sin: The appointment of Mr. James E. Asnamen as one of the three deputy collectors, or other suitable place satisfactory to him in the Custom House at New Orleans. I would regard as in the interest of the male service, a deserved recognition of his own services, and a personal favor to myself. May I venture to ask your personal influence in his favor ! You

"Gen. Thos. U. Anderson" "Stanley Matthews. All the places were promised, and the laimant got nothing. He therefore started out for a new campaign in Washington. He stopped over at Cincinnati, and carried with him to the capital this reenforcing recom-

CINCINNATI, May 14, 1877. MY DEAR SIN: The bearer, Mr. JAMES E. ANDRESON of New Orleans, is the gentleman in reference to whom, when last in Washington, I had a private conversation with you arging his appointment to a consulatip. Mr. ANDERSON has had until now a subordinate clerkship to the Custom House at New Orleans, which has always been unsatisfactory to him, and now his residence there has become so unpleasant that he has abandoned it and his circuship. The circumstances in which Mr Apper sex has been placed, and in which he has been competed to act a very difficult part, are such as to give him very strong claims upon the Administration in the public in terests, and I no most earnestly arge that some satisfac-

Mr. Evants proposed to satisfy Anderson with the consulate at Funchal, but the latter indignantly spurned the salary of \$1,500 a year. Finally he was offered a place as inspector of customs at Baltimore or Philadelphia, and he overflowed with wrath

tory public employment may be found for him at once.

to Matthews, who wrote more letters. This whole correspondence proves that Marriews, with a knowledge of the frauds in Louisiann, and with the Annerson bar-This affiliavit was made on the eve of the | gain with Nash before him, made desperate efforts to silence Anderson, and to pension him on the public service in order to pre-

vent the exposure of crime. MATTHEWS refused to go before the Por-TER Committee when his letters were produced, because a cross-examination would visors. That desire led to the memorable have brought out many things which the documents do not reveal. He got up a

MAN did not dare to deny under oath, but | packed to acquit, and after nine months that committee delivered this verdict:

"We cannot but repart his action in respect to Jawas B., Anguann's effort to obtain an appointment to office. under the circumstances, as wrong and injurious to the public interest."

Mr. ALLISON, who expects to be Secretary of the Treasury under Gen. GARFIELD, made that ex-parte report. Now, it remains to be seen whether the Senate, with a Democratic majority, and with honest men on both sides, will confirm the nomination of this corrupt corporation Judge, and disgrace the bench of the Supreme Court with another beneficiary of the Great Fraud.

Five Hundred Millions. The debate in the Senate this week on the Pension Appropriation bill has brought into

a still stronger light the appalling burdens thrust upon the Treasury by the Arrears of Pension act of March 3, 1879.

Whon, seven weeks ago, Mr. HUBBELL appounced that \$242,000,000 would probably be needed for pension arrears alone, the country was astounded; for the friends of the Arrears act had procured its passage by pretending that \$20,000,000 would settle all the claims. When, a fortnight ago, Commissioner BENTLEY unofficially declared that, first and last, the Arrears act would add over \$400,000,000 to the burdens of the country, there was a fresh shock of surprise and alarm. But now Senator Davis of West Virginia has laid before Congress official estimates from Mr. BENTLEY showing that the prodigious sum of \$510,000,000 will be required to meet expenses incurred under the Arrears act alone

The first fruits of that stupendous stroke of recklessness are to be seen in the pending bill. To the annual appropriation has been added this week \$17,692,031.69 for additional army pensions, \$560,274.99 for additional navy pensions, and \$30,000 for fees of examining surgeons. Thus the annual approprintlen has already been increased more than eighteen millions. The sum required now every year for pensions is over fifty millions; and these annual payments will grow larger and larger until they reach, as the Commissioner estimates, sixty millions. At or near that sum, which dwarfs other expenditures for routine administration, the pension burden is likely to remain for years.

What Congress has done for the country by its reckless pension legislation is manifest in comparing the annual pension disbursements since the war. They reached their maximum, it was supposed, in 1871, when they amounted to \$33,077,383.63. Three years later, in 1874, they had fallen to \$30,593,749,58. The year following they fell to \$29,683,116.63: and in 1878 they had dropped to \$26,844,415.18 This was a natural decrease, since with the lapse of years deaths diminish the number of pensioners. That year Congress came in with additional legislation, so that now we are paving over fifty millions.

In 1874 the number of applications for pensions was 16,734; in 1880 the number was 141,466. The provisions for giving not only a future pension to those who might apply. but arrears, amounting, on an average, to \$1,000 or \$1,200 for each successful claim. caused this enormous increase of applications. Yet the country would not have been ungenerous without the Arrears act; for it has paid out in pensions, from the year 1864 to the year 1880, inclusive, over four hundred and fifty million dollars.

It may be suggested that the startling figures of the cost of the Arrears not are only conjectural. But a communication from Commissioner BENTLEY to the Senate gives them in detail, with all the facts that support them, and this is the result:

Arrears in pending claims 192,000,847 50 Annual pensions to 125,000 new pensioners 284,185,000 O.

This amount is chargeable solely to the Arrears act of March 3, 1879. To it must be nual pension roll as it previously existed. wwall he evolted !

learn from the Commissioner that he believes that one dollar in every ten is paid on fraudulent claims; yet Congress, in voting enormous sums, has thus far not even attempted to ferret out the old frauds or to check the new ones.

A Break Sooner or Later.

The recent manifestation of hostility to Senator Conkling by Mr. Hayes has been very marked. People may or may not be in error in believing that Mr. HAYES's course means hostility on the part of Gen. GAR-FIELD, who, one month from to-day, becomes the occupant of the White House; but it certainly seems improbable that in the course which Mr. HAYES pursues he is acting in opposition to the sentiments of the

President elect. But, however this may be, there can scarcely be a doubt that a breach will be made, if one does not already exist, between Mr. Conkland and the incoming Administration. It is inevitable. Mr. CONELING'S pride and arrogance have not diminished with his growing years, and he has the faculty of making himself extremely offen-

sive by his assumptions. He expects more than any Administration

germinating, of dissolution.

will give. He will be disappointed. Never amiable or conciliating, he will then

ecome particularly cross, surly, and aggressive. The readily made breach will widen. The compulsorily made partnership between Conkling and Garrield contains.

Some Regard for the Character of the

in its component elements, seeds, already

Bench. It really begins to look as though the nomination of Mr. STANLEY MATTHEWS to the Supreme Court bench might provoke a

successful opposition in the Senate. The strongest denunciation of the appointment has come from Republican sources. In fact, if the whole Republican party had as much principle as is shown by the Republican press, the objections to that party retaining power would be less than they now are.

Mr. Matthews appears to be a man of no inconsiderable talents, but singularly wanting in judicial qualities. He was born so untit for a Judge that study cannot make him fit.

People to whom this truth is apparent should lose no time in forwarding to Washington an expression of their disapprobation of Mr. Matthews's appointment. It looks now as though the opposition to his confirmation might, not unlikely, prove too formidable to be overcome.

There was an unusual event in the Senate cesterday. Mr. Conkling spoke and voted with the Democrats against the Republicans. The MORGAN resolution, declaring that the President of the Senate has no constitutional power to ount the electoral vote, was under discussion. When the vote was taken all the Republicans except Mr. Congrano refrained from voting, leaving the Senate without a quorum. The House passed a bill giving \$5,000 to aid in the centennial celebration of the battle of Groton Heights subfoined, the authenticity of which SHER- whitewashing committee in the Senate, and \$5,000 for the repair of the Groton battle

monument. The day's session was almost wholly devoted to the consideration of the Apportionment bill.

Blizzards, bitter blasts, blockaded turnpikes and railroads, ships frozen in the frozen harbors, hospitals full of Jack Frost's victims. avalanches on the mountains, deep snow drifts in the valleys, portentous ice gorges, thermometers marking thirty and forty below zero-such has been February's record since the month

The settlers in the Mussel Slough district of California, who were arraigned for attempted resistance to writs of the United States Circuit Court ejecting them from their farms along the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, have been adjudged guilty of contempt of court, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$300 each and to eight months' imprisonment. Application will probably be made to Mr. Haves for a pardon for these men, whose case presents strong claims to Executive interference; but it is idle to expect that the effort will be successful. The fate of the Mussel Slough settlers has been particularly hard. Under the belief, confirmed by the opinions of competent lawyers, that the railroad corporation had forfeited its title to certain arid lands through which it was required, but had failed, to lay a track, they settled upon it, and with crude and deficient implements, but sturdy spirits and brawny hands, they dug irrigating canals to the distant footbills, and bringing water to the unbroken waste, turned it into fertile farm land. After years of labor had thus transformed the district, ejectment suits were brought by the railroad company, and a decision by the United States Circuit Court adverse to the settlers was followed by the corporation's offer of the alternative of giving up possession or paying from \$20 to \$50 an acre for their lands. which, when entered upon, could not have been hold for \$2.50 an acre. Unable to pay the price demanded, and in desperation at the thought of surrendering the homes they had created, and with public sentiment in sympathy with them, they sought threats of forcible resistance to prevent the entry of the agents and tenants of the company. thus leading to the deplorable affray in which six or seven of their number and an agent of

the railroad were killed. That affair resembled a massacre of the eitlers more than a fight, and it was followed by the eviction of all who refused the railroad's terms. The sentence imposed upon the five men now adjudged guilty of contempt will prove disastrous to most if not all of them. Many of the farmers of the Mussel Slough district have families dependent upon them for support, and none have waxed rich in their task of making the wilderness bloom. It would, however, be very strange if their case received attention at the hands of the Administration against the opposition of so powerful a corporation as the Southern Pacific Bailroad Company.

M. JANSSEN and Mr. BELL are trying by means of the photophone to make the roar of storms on the sun audible on earth. They have not succeeded yet, but they feel encouraged by the results of their experiments, and unless interfered with by somebody whose tenderness for man is as great as Mr. Bench's for beasts, they may succeed. There is uproar enough upon the earth now, without borrowing any from the sun. The world has grown noisy with the screech of the locomotive the scream of the factory whistie, the rattle and roar of trains, the whang-bang of a thousand kinds of machinery, the crash of exploding boilers, the howl of Rocky Mountain tempests. and the yell of the modern small boy. Think of adding the awful voice of a swirling sun spot to all this!

Few people will be astonished to learn that the man who laid the first stone in the WASHINGTON monument is dead. He died on Tuesday. It would be interesting to know whether the man who will lay the finishing stone to the same monument he's yet been born.

Deacon RICHARD SMITH rejoices that SARAH BERNHARDT recognized Cincinnati's striking resemblance to Paris at the first glance and called the attention of her companions to it. employing the French tongue for that purpose. Although Deacon RICHARD SMITH'S counte nance radiates universal benevolence-alas that the worthless and deprayed should bask and grow sleek in it!-he reserves the cream of his added the figures of the already vast an- affections, so to speak, for his beloved Cincinnati. Why should he not? It is one of the

attachment for the place of one's habitation. But it is not Deacon RICHARD SMITH who suggests in the next breath, or rather in the next paragraph, that the proper thing to do, by way of entertaining Miss BERNHARDT during her stay in Cincinnati, is to take her to the beer gardens, the dance halls, and the variety shows In this low and immoral suggestion we distinctly recognize the hand of one of the wicked partners, probably either S. Romeo Ruen or the

hereditarily piratical Ktpp, or Kyp. The decision just arrived at to postnone until May the publication of the new New Testament, an event which had been set down for February, throws into still more peculiar light the blunder of the London Record in making liberal quotations from the work, thus violating the strict injunctions of those who sent an ad vance copy to various religious papers. The Record was profuse in apologies afterfine publication saying that it was all a mistake, and entirely unintentional; but the mischief, such as it was, was done. If the leakage should still go on, by mistake and otherwise, the substance of the revised version will be tolerably well known before May,

Nothing illustrates the change in moral and religious ideas more notably than the fact hat the Independent of this week publishes conspicuously a poem in honor of the late Mrs. Cross, and here is a specimen of it:

At eventide, O Lord, one tred for us The solitary way of a great Soul

Whereof the peril, pain, and dolt, alone The angel of her far ideal, knows."

When such lines on such a subject are favorady printed in an orthodox Calvinistic journal. we may well be astonished at the difference between the world of to-day and the world of fifty

years ago. STANLEY MATTHEWS was sufficiently active a overcoming the address in Mr. Harrs's manageration insect by the Louisians frauds to make his humation with Harrs for a fact judicial office very unbecoming, or any the least—Nores.

That is saying the least, and saying it very mildly. STANLEY MATTHEWS did for HAYES just what the burgiar's accomplice does when he lifts and holds the ladder by which the burglar is to reach the back window. HAYES proposes to pay him with a life place on the bench. He has the impudence to ask the Democratic Senate to help him par a debt of this sort in this way.

Hayes and the Drunkards,

Mr. Hayes has during the past year pardoned or reduced the sentences of thirty one army officers ound sunity of drunken ess and much resulting scandal ormance is simply that Mr. Hayes is weak and irresolute.

Why He Wished to See Hor. From the Incide Proc Proc

The other night Bickels went home and past with a tear, and jooked to the future with a Oh, by the way, said Bickels as he sat on the coff the bed public off his heats, "I saw a gentle in down town reday who would give a thousand libratin we you.

Who was her Does he live in Little Rock?"

I warrant that it was Offver Gregg." Phonic most be George Weathers n."

I do with I knew!" said the lady exhibiting excitement, "Was it Oscar Peoples?"

'the est again. Lerincemer his name now."

"Harvey Glenkins?"

"No, libraname is Lineas Wentwing."

"I don't know a man by that name. Why would be give a thousand fullars to see me?"

"Because he's hind."

Sure of an Audience of Che. To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: I agree with "A Descendant of the Old Datch," and will be one of his authence in Cooper Institute if he will call a meeting of sympathy with the Boors. P. van per Wilklage. AN UNHAPPY OLD MAN.

How Life has Trented Alexander Nicholae vitch Romanoff, Czar of All the Russias. St. Petersburg, Jan. 15 .- He lives in this city, and he has seen three score and ten years. For a quarter of a century he has done all he could to keep himself before the public eye, yet now nobody cares about him. He has been a soldier, civil officer, lawyer, teacher, priest, writer, and crater, and yet nobody seems to esteem him. He is now living with his second wife; he has many children, many brothers. aunts, and cousins here and abroad, yet he is living a life of wretched loneliness. Not be cause of poverty, though. It is said that the Bank of England has more money to his credit than to that of any other individual depositor. Here in St. Petersburg he resides in a large and beautiful house of his own, right on the bank of the wide Neva, and this house is not mortgaged either, which is more than can be said of most

of its neighbors. The family life of this old man has been very unhappy. His father committed suicide by taking opium, leaving his large estates in the greatest disorder. His eldest son died at a mature age. One of his nephews was caught in the act of stealing, and was saved from prison only by his uncle's influence. His fourth son married a girl far below his own station. His sister led a reckless life; during many a year St. Petersburg was supplied by her with fresh scandals. His brothers and cousins were constantly accused of stealing the public money. All these and the like mishaps and misdoings of his relatives have kept him in a state of chronic anxiety.

Moreover, this old man has had mishaps of his own. Three times he has been fired at: on the last occasion there were five successive shots, and but for a lively retreat of a quarter of a mile he would have been killed. Five attempts have been made to blow him up; one of these attempts shattered his during room, since then the home of this old man has been a haunted house, and he has been the victim of terrors and hallucinations. In one of his frights, it is said, he shot and killed one of his most trusted sevents whom he took for the most frusted servants, whom he took for a fee, It is generally believed here that this old man suffers paroxysms of mania every time he happens to pass the place where these attempts on his life were made. Yet nobody goes to him with symmathy. No wonder that, in order to keep his spirits up, he has at times resorted to wines and ligours.

keep his spirits up, he has at times resorted to wines and liquors.

This old man is constantly reproached for lack of character and of a thorough education. But is that his fault? His education was intrusted to a noet, a decided idealist, who taught his pupil only to build eastles in the sir. Ferhaps our old man, when young, would have liked to turn a poet himself. But his father, a kind of severe drill sergeant of the old type, ordered him to attend to military and civil duties, and he obserd. Poor boy! He could not but comply with his father's will when ordered to go abroad and not to return without a wife. Till his father's death he never was allowed to make a single free step. That was his life for thirty-eight years.

Till hie father's death he never was allowed to make a single free step. That was his life for thirty-eight years.

Like all rich and ignorant men, this old man was ambitious to become a great statesman, and so his friends easily induced him, in spite of his inadequate education (in fact, he had learned only how to sign his name), to write a series of treatises on political, politico-economical, military, educational, and other questions. Of course these treatises swarmed with inconsistencies and illogical statements: they lacked, above all, practical sense and applicability to real life. The idealist teacher was apparent in his pupil. However, no unprejudiesd reader of those pamphiets can deay to the author the possession of good will toward his fellow men. But even Diogenes with his lantern could not find among the Russians a man who is not prejudiced in this case.

Though he was incapable of uttering in public a half dozen coherent sentences, his flattering friends succeeded in bringing him before the public to deliver speeches. Of course he made many astounding blunders, and that was very natural. What is unnatural is that his false friends, who used to drink his good wines so freely, remember to this day his blunders, and make our old man the butt of endless and mallelous jokes.

They reproach him, too, for not being a model

so fresty, remember to this day his blunders, and make our old man the butt of endless and malleious jokes.

They repreach him, too, for not being a model moral man. But how could he be? His tather give him a sad example. Our old man was rich, handsome, and influential, and beautful women swarmed about him like the night butterflies around the light. He was not true to his wife, but, then, he was forced to marry her for certain political considerations. And when, after the death of his first wife, he made up his mind to marry the woman he loved, then the vory public that used to raise its voice against the immoral conduct of this old man censured him bitterly for this tardy reparation to a woman he had wronged, the mother of his innocent children.

Alexander Nicholaevitch Romanoff is the full name of this old man. Blind fate made him first Grand Duke, and then, in the course of events, Czarof all the Bussias, though by his education, as well as by his character, he was meant for peacetil family life.

education, as well as by his character, he was education, as well as by his character, he was meant for penceful family life.

He was called on to bring about the well-being of his people. In Russia the people means the mouliks, for they constitute the large majority. But how could Alexander Nicholaevitch do anything for the mouliks? He hardly ever saw them; he never spoke to them and the had attended to be said or the hardly ever saw them; he never spoke to them, and if he had attempted to be could not have understood them. He never saw a village have understood them. He never saw a village and its nessants in their every-day attire. The peasants, who are driven by the police to the railroad when he is passing by are a sort of comedians who are attired for the occasion and ordered to assume a piessant, smiling countenance. But of the serious grievances of the peasants; of the grave abuses they constantly suffer at the hands of the swamning functionaries; of the chronic epidemics and epizodues; of the droughts, hails, and inundations; of the beetles, grasshousers and Sherian marnots; of in the droughts, hairs, and inundations; of the oeelies, grasshoppers, and Siberian marmois; of the famines and fires—of all these and the like vils that best the moulks Alexander Nichoaevitch knew nothing. Of course, he could have learned all about them from the daily ournals. But the trouble is that Alexander Nicholaevitch Romanoff, true to the family tradition, hates from the bottom of his heart verything printed. With the applications of the Nicholaevitch Romanoff, true to the family tradition, hates from the bottom of his heart
everything printed. With the single exception
of Peter the Great, all the Romanoffs have
considered the discovery of Guttenberg a
great misfortune. That is the reason why
Alexander Nicolaevitch does not know anything to-day about the real social maintations of
Russia. Those who know him intimately
affirm that even to save his life he would not
thoroughly study that fundamental fact, the
village commune.

The nost Joukanake inspired his con-

thoroughly study that fundamental fact, the village commune.

The poet Joukovsky inspired his pupil, the present Autoriat of Russin, with the desire to become a great and ineral Carr. But he could not teach him the art of accountlishing this. The Carr had to rely upon his advisers, the Ministers. But he was unable to choose and appoint only such ones as would carry out his cherished schemes. The courtiers were constantly struggling among themselves for the different perfolios.

Unitaryly Alexander Nicholaevitch! What

cherished schemes. The courtiers were constantly struggling among themselves for the different perifelios.

Unhappy Alexander Nicholaevitch! What strange changes he was made to undergo by his unceremonious rulers! At first, with great pleasure, he signed the series of ukases presented to him by Mr. Valueff, Prince Urusoff & Co. Those were inspired by wisdom, liberalism, and philanthropy. Then he signed, though reluctantly, the ukases written by Prince Muravieff the executioner, which breathed blood. He timidiy signed the ukases dictated by Count Shuvald fit the chief sny, by which all the Russias were put under the stringent police and gendarme surveillance. He signed the ukases of Count Tolstov, by which fathers and mothers were accused of teaching their children revolutionary principles. He signed the ukases written by Count Palien, accusing fully one-buil of Russia of being contaminated by revolutionary trinciples. He signed the ukases written by Count Palien, accusing fully one-buil of Russia of being contaminated by revolutionary trinciples. He signed the ukases presented by Gencies. He samed the ukases presented by Gendere. He samed the ukase presented by Gendere. Mescentzeff, by which all linesia was declared in a state of war. At last he signed the liberal insigning the ukases promugating the liberal insigning the ukases promugating the liberal insigning the ukases promugating the liberal reforms for the headt of that mysterious monik whom Alexander Nicholaevitch begins to consider an insatiable monster.

Alexander gave the moujiks personal freedom, land, self-government, trial by jury; he shortened the torm of military service, repeatedly pardoned the screar taxes, and has recenting pred him to do, and more than he headt of the soft of that mysterious monik whom Alexander Nicholaevitch? He mas given them free sait; he even relieved them of the politax. What else do the moniks want from Alexander Nicholaevitch? He mas given them free sait he even relieved them of the politax. What else do the moniks wan

take immediately Government works in at least the provinces.

After an experience of twenty-five years, Alexander Niconisovicch has found out that it is not an easy and pleasant thing to rule over all the Russias, and that it is a dangerous task to try to become a great and oberal Czar. Ho has withstood, however, all the areaning to con-not endure is to admit that he is a mere burden to him as best he could. The one thing he can-not endure is to admit that he is a mere burden to his country. To be aware that his death is anxiously expected by his people, by his numerous advisers, and even by his own chil-dren—what a beture the must be not true fren-want a terture this must be for train Vickander, the Liberator, at his three-score

Their Errand to Washington. Collector E. A. Merritt and ex-United States

Scinator Reuben E. Feiton started together for Washington yesteriay morning. Their denarture was intended to be kent secret, but on its becoming inside there was much about to learn the cheer of their first. The unpresent was that they had gone to trie the contrasting of the contrast

THE LOST JEANNETTE.

The Proposed Search for Mr. Beanett's Polar

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.-Competent experts, who are familiar with the cost of repairing, altering, and fitting out ships I war at Mare Island Navy Yard, catimate that it will cost from \$80,000 to \$100,000 to fit the Wachinett for an extended cruise in the Arctic Ocean to search for the Jeannette and her crew. It will also with iraw from the naval service one of our few efficient cruising ships, and the changes that must be made to fit the vessel for the Arctic cruise will make her useles: hereafter as a war ship even should she return safely To build a new ship to replace the Wachuseit in the naval service will call for an expenditure of \$450,000 to \$500,000. Other objections to the Wachuseit for an Arctic search, which may involve wintering in the ice for one and per-haps two years, are her limited storage capacity for coals and stores, and the need of a large crew to handle

a ship and engines of her class. These objections have been presented to Mr. Goff, together with the suggestion that he should endeavor to purchase or charter the strain whaleship Mary, now at San Francisco. The Mary was built by Goss A Sawyer of Bath Maine, last year, for New Hedford owners, especially to work in the Arctic Ocean. She has fine lines, is very fast under convas. and her auxiliary steam power drives her at a speed of six to seven knots an hour on a consum; tion of less than six tons of coal in twenty-four hours. As she only uses her steam in head wind. or in the ice, she can carry coal enough to last for two years, including two winters in the Arctic, where the quantity of coal consumed in keeping a large ship habitable through the winter is greatly underestimated. The Mary has made one very successful whaling voyage to the Arctic Ocean After hearing the merits of the steam whaler and the objection to the employment of the Wachusett fully ex-plained. Secretary Goff telegraphed to the Commaniant of the Navy Yard at Mare Island to inspect the Mary, and at the same time tolegraphed to the owners of the ship to know on what terms they would sell or charter her. It is not believed that the search can be completed for less than \$200,000.

CALIFORNIA MOUNTAIN TROUT.

Mr. Seth Green Considers Them the Coming Game Fish of the East. ROCHESTER, Feb. 3.—At present the outlook is very favorable for the Fish Commission being able to furnish for the benefit of the people of the State of New York a large supply of California mountain trout fry It is very gratifying to me to make this announcement, and also that the people are taking advantage of the opportunity, as I consider them the coming game fish o the Eastern States. They are very hardy, grow rapidly

and the gamiest fish, I think, I have ever caught. They will test the skill of the most experienced angler to bring them to laind, and I have reason to believe will make the flating-tackle business lively.

In conversation with a prominent flaterman of this city a short time since, speaking of the California mountain troot, he said: "While flating one day last summer for break troot I hooked a California troot weighting outside the control of the c They will take the same flies that are used for brook

They will take the same flies that are used for brook frout, but are not quite as particular as to the shude and color of the dressing, and yet they are wary enough to make it an object to the angles to exercise his skill in laying his fles signify on the water.

I am constantly in receipt of good reports from parties living in the vicinity of streams that we have stocked, showing that our streams and the food contained in them meet the requirements of their nature.

They spawn principally during March and April and are ready for distribution in May and June. We shall also have a good supply of brook trout try for distribution, and I nove it will not be understood by what I have said show; that I was his detract anything from this well-known excellent game and food fish.

Skirk Creek.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: During the winter of 1963, while scated in the office of the Conederate Quartermaster-General, Lawton, a gentleman walked in and asked for a letter held there for Mr Darby. This inquiry was made to the General himself, who stretched out his arm for a package of letters on his desk, looked quickly over them, and replied in the nega tive. The visitor remarked that he was sure there mus That letter is anotative to the control of the cont

city of Richmond at became the Darlytown road, and we used a great deal for army transportation.

This is all I know of the matter, as sen. Lawton, astisfied that the ruth man had the right letter, returned mediately to the grablem how to make a hundred flamed shirts clothe a thousand men.

New York Horkt. Feb. 3.

To the Epiron of The Sus-Sir : I think the connidrum proposed in The Sus in regard to the pronunciation of the name Enracit can be solved thus. In old times it was eing the name of the place from which they came. The Enraghts were probably called Enraght, alias Darby. The Darby has stuck to them, while they continue to write their names Enraght. Similar instances of nomeo-cluture have been discovered by Mr. J. P. Collier, Halli-well, and others in searching old parish recisters. well and others in sweething oid pariet regimes.
Will you show the also to say that Weigerhampton,
near which place I lived for many years, is preconnect
as written, and not Wolverton, which is quite a diff-rent
place, and that Rais is the diminitive of Raigh, and not
the pronunciation of that word.
Among other instances of English anti-phenetic absurdities are Beauchamp, promounced Beccham, Poiscountry, pronounced Punsonhy: Belvoir, pronounced
Bevur, Beauleu, Bewly and Cayendar, Candida.
Deby is pronounced Darby among old rashing process
only.

As handshare.

Mission Chapels a Mistake. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: However landable the establishment of e-called "missions" by the rich courseless of the city may be, I am inclined to think that the feeling of dependence which is engendered thereby and by other causes prevents the attainment of that degree of success which might be achieved.

From my own observation I am satisfied that there is no greater lack of Christianity or morality among the no greater lack of Christianity or morality among the body of the people than among the wealthy classes who can afford to be to a row at any price. The masses, the people feel that if the shirit of Christianity were fairly carried out there would not be lux-urious churches for the frich and mission chapets for the poor, but comfortable churches and efficient ministers for all, sustained out of a common fined for the maintenance and spread of the Gospet.

The Koman Catholic Church is wise to provide for all its members, without respect of purposes, and even to susticipat. The growth of population. While we cannot a peet the chorches in this citix, which are essentially independent in their character and government, to combine and set in such a practical meaner, the Freskyle-bire and act in such a practical meaner, the Freskyleindetendent in their character and government to com-bine and act in such a practical manner. His Pressyre-rian Church, for one, could utilize its compact and effi-cient organization to supply the spiritual waits of the respie upon the basis here suggested, instead of wasting its surplus energy as a body in theological discussion and in matters of government and discribine. It is not neces-sary for the general body to du everytimic for individual evilucions, but it is necessary to make prevision for the establishment and maintenance of churches at every point where they are needed.

The central principle of Christianity is self-admegation, and I point out how this self-denial can be properly ex-nitited and developed in the most beneficial way for the good of all.

What Becomes of the Prize Emblems ! TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sic: What scomes of all the silver and silver plated prize emplems of championship? Upon my visat to Buffallo, about two months ago. I saw the prize won by Pandhot exposed for safe in the window of a dealer in currostues, along with a variety of other prizes. In the passishing along the Bower may be found an assortment of prizes expected for safe.

A Dominie's Hard Luck.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: ADD HEROS OF THE SON has brought out the kissing of a married woman by a reformed dominio up in Richbury. Now, why is it that a good, level headed sinner never makes a mistake as to whom, when, or where he kisses, but your dominie is always blundering in such matters.

AN OLD FORT. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The light

Francis A. Durivage Dead.

Francia A. Durivage, the artist and poet, died

of paralysis on Tuesday at the residence of his son in law, 223 West Forty ofth street, in the 67th year of his age He was born in Massachusatts, and was a relative of Ed was appointed by Collector Hiram Barney chief cirk on the law division in the Custom House. Mr Durivage was a profile working and stories. He was a artist of considerable merit. A portrait of the law critical policy and stories. He was a strict of considerable merit. A portrait of the later of the considerable merit. A portrait of the later of the considerable merit. A portrait of the later of the considerable merit. A portrait of the later of the considerable merit. A portrait of the later of the considerable merit. A portrait of the later of the considerable merit.

Call a halt to monopoly's pressure, Drawing us down with an iron band,

Piling upon is its pilites burdens.

Eager to grasp, and firm to hold

Squeezing the lite blood out of the land Call a half, and in positive tones! Call a halt to the corporations. Insolent, greedy, strong, and hold, Greater to-day than the power that made them,

Pushing their way to the top of the State. Call a half to the paid attorneys, Who maint the bench of the highest court. Fred for their speech, and feed for their silence, Holding with either monopoly's fort.

Dreining false judgment no sort of a crime Call a hait, while yet there is time! Call a halt upon Stanley Matthews. Mon of his stripe are stready there, Packing the court against the people Daily the watchmen cry, Beware!

SUNBEAMS

-From 1848 to Jan. 1, 1881, California ned out in gold and silver \$2, 139,258,000 -Lady Lisgar, widow of the late Gover-

-A wolf bit sixteen persons in a village near Naples, nine of whom died of hydrophobia. -It is said that the livery stable business in New York is rapidly assuming the character of

The Queen of Portugal is a lover of art.

and has given a large sum toward the completion of ouomo at Fiorence.
—Seven hundred thousand women in France and Italy are employed in the manufacture

-About \$7,500,000 has been expended on the Mississippi River, aside from the jettles, since the formation of the Government, -Mr. Bradlaugh continues his attacks on the British Pension list, which later in the session will probably be heard a good deal about.

-On Dec. 27 Mr. Schwieger of Berlin celabrated the fittleth anniversary of his admission to the editorial staff of the Off-oil Processes Sciente. -There is in Berlin an establishment

called the Orfaneum, which consists of a beer garden,

wine cellar, a restaurant, a lodging house, a dance ha -Admiral Popoff, who planned the Czar's new oceans steam yacht "Livadis," is severely criti-eised in Russian court circles because the yacht has not

attained the speed he promised. -Complaints are rife in London of the inadequacy of the Fire Brigade in the newer portions of the town. It is complained that the protection of property, rather than of people, is the end sought at present.

—An exhibitanting new thing in toys is a

miniature hearse, drawn by four praucing horses, and a little coffin with a doll inside, surrounded by a group of mourning dolls. Next we shall have a gallows and

-In reference to the marriage of Lady Burdett-Coutts, a London paper thinks it necessary is state that should there be issue (the bride is 66) the eldes son will inherit the title, but he and the other childre will bear the name of the father. -In 1880 sixty steamers brought 26,815

emigrants to Baltimore, of whom 15,454 came from Germany. Nearly all went straight on to various States in the West, and for most of them the expenses of the journey had been paid in advance. -Emperor William is now growing thin in

his body, and his legs have diminished in rotundity; his military coats are thickly padded, and his trousers are cut very large. The old man's strength is evidently failing, but he boasts that he is as active as ever. -Dr. Hiram Shaffer is the leading physician at Wooster, Ohio. His wire objected to his visiting women patients, and demanded that he should confine his practice to men. He recused to thus throw away more than half his income, and she has left him.

-On the Little Colorado lives a woman who avers that she is 128 years old, and that she dis tinctly remembers the famous dark day, 19th of May, 1780. There are still a number of old people who have heard tell " of that remarkable phenomenon from the who experienced it. Perhaps it is not generally known that the darkness, which was that of a dark night, extended for many miles out into the Atlantic. It was not in anywise explainable by eclipse.

-The Engineering News thinks that the great railroad crash in England, under Hudson, styled the Railway King, is recalled by existing speculation, Hudson used to make \$500,000 a day by the rise of shares in the lines he controlled. In 1845 more than \$600,000, ON were subscribed in England by all classes of people for railroad shares, but the famine swittly followed and after \$800,000,000 had been actually expended on rails roads, a commercial panic set in, tollowed by the Char ust riots in 1848.

-In a paper read before the Horticultural ociety of California, Mrs. Hittel of San Francisco stated that investigation has entirely satisfied her that the chinquapin, growing on the California mountains, will feed the wild Chinese silk worm, which is a much more prolific insect than the domesticated. In China it is raised in the open air, feeds itself in the plantation, reproduces several times a year, does not cut its coccorpon emerging, but with scenning intelligence, pushs the thread saide, so as to admit of its exit without cut ing, and thus leaves the cocoon uninjured and in good order for recling. Some years ago silk culture was start ed in California, but fell into decadence, and efforts are ow to be made to resuscitate the industry.

-A paper which Mr. John Aitken recently read before the Royal Society of Edinburgh is a remarkable contribution to the subject of the origin of feet, mists, and clouds. According to Mr. Aitken, who but made a great many experiments with moist air at van ons temperatures to determine the conditions which are duce condensation of water vapor, the latter always condenses in the atmosphere on some solid nucleus He further concludes that dust particles in the air form the nuclei on which the vapor condenses; first, if there were no dust, there would be no logs, no mists, no clouds and probably no rain; that the supersaturated air case verts every object on the sur acc of the earth into a cos enser, on which it would deposit as dew, and, finally that our broath, when it becomes visible on a frosty morning, and every puff of steam as it escapes into the air from an engine, show he impute and dusty state of

the atmosphere. These results have been verified by Mr. -A party of nine soldiers left Fort Assialborne last month, to look for some 4,000 nounds of game which a tellow manned Biggs said he had collected at Cow Corek, about a hundred miles away. For some unexplained reason, Biggs was morely hoaxing tham. He accompanied them for a time, and then slipped away, leaving them without a guide. The mercury, meaning, sank to \$10 helow zero. It took them six days to make the numbed onles to Cow Creek, and then, being short of food, they had to go our hunting aimid the extremest cold. While thus engaged, one of the party, a young soldier who was a great favorite with his con-raids, became separated from the rest, and two days later his body was found in the show, frozen hard. His cartridge belt was empty, and the shells scattered slong his tail showed that he had tried to signal the others After much suffering, and with the aid of two hunter whom they met, the party succeeded in getting back is Assimilation bearing the body of their dead comrade. If

is believed that a man named Biggs will do well to show the region of Assimilatine. -"Murder," according to the San Ber nardino Trace, "still stalks red-handed through the Pa-eine const." The record of vimient deaths for a single week is given as a sample: At Cucamongs "a manus dertook to shoot another; his hand was struck up the pisted discharged, and a young man entirely innocent of the row now lies at the point of death, at El Nosz. Hunt, who is known to have murdered one or more mer in Utah and others in Arizona, and was allowed to close the law, butchered one of the less citizens of Los areles and came within a hair a broadth of killing a russ of the Monte at the same time; to Beno, on the 17th shot another over a came of cards, at Bods the people arose in their initianation and lynched a marderer with had been arrested and allowed to escape; at San Diesa a day or two since, a saloon keeper shot two men in sell escare, and they are now in a dying condition." D murgerers, and that a severe penalty should be imposed

upon carrying a deadly weapon of any hind. -A Philadelphia correspondent writest Philadelphia is too many years behind the times. As ordinary business transaction takes days—are sent —
to consummate, whereas in New Y-rk everything would be signed, scaled, and delivered within a few hours. Then, grain, they are commercially obuse. A cautioniness and a suspicion-ness of what they think a in ended fraud insea them, optoctunities innumerable turn an honest penny, and thus, do his y good year after year in the same old beaten track. passed Philadelphia in commerce, and her deter dur-everywhere are rushing past. It is justly called a city everywhere are rushing past. It is justy careful and the homes, but it might as truly be called a city of grades. It is William Black who in one of his movels mikes character say of Philadelphia that it is a piece on the line of a railroad where the truin stops for the prompt of th nors capressive?" The writer, however, aids delphinus set a thoroughly good example by hving within their means—a fact to which I respectfully call the atter tion of New Yorkers. You raivly find an out and out is pecunious Piniadelphian

-That a criminal who has deliberately blows up a house in order to all its industry-and who actually succeeded in killing one of them, his nepher. and in seriously wounding another, his sistern is-should be recommended to mercy by a jury cestalor seems stance. Yet is is whist has just dapoened at h. Julien in the French Department of vir a wide. Since Acides, tions there with her dansater and about two long and acide with her dansater and about two long as the state of the state in the said passed by his his kindred for minute. Public at less that he said yet nothing more out of his entering two he resulted with her, together with his herstern and mean, in self-bill her, together with his herstern and mean, in self-bill her, together with his herstern and mean, in self-bill her, together with his herstern and mean, in self-bill her, together with his herstern and mean, in self-bill her, together with his herstern and mean, in self-bill her, together with his herstern and mean, in self-bill her, together with his herstern and mean, in self-bill her, together with his herstern and her that he night inters their amounts are in speries to device the property of the period we set the second with a strainfering interior property to the second with the placed interior in a Amount of Strainfering in the second with the secon explose, and the house was the outlessee. M. Shot, the fusion of Mure. As mean daughter, was kind of the spot and it was only by a outle is that Mure. As not Mure. Sition, and their servants exceed with more or less serious. All these facts were proceed train, the presoner in fact position of the presoner in fact position of the presoner in facts position of the presoner in facts position of the presoner in facts position of the presoner in the present in the presoner in the present in the pre explode, and the house was to wis house. years' transportation, and it is said that the Judge mil-gated the penalty in this fashion by recording a spund against what they considered a monatrous verdick

General of Canada, is among the Boycotted.